NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR. All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVI......No. 396

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE BALLET PAR-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Brondway .- COMIC VOCAL-ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 15th str.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. -Perform-BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between oth and 6th ave.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- THE PHENOMENON-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COURIN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 284 st.-

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 726 Broadway. - OPERA PIPTH AVENUE THEATER, Twenty-fourth street.-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-Box

MRE. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATER. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth at and Broad-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

BRYANTS NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th TONY PARTONS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 BOWETY.-

ERW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteenth street.—Schnes in LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.-Exists

TRIPLE SHEET

W York, Wednesday, November 29, 1871

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Advertisements.
3—Advertisements.
3—Advertisements.
3—Advertisements.
3—Advertisements.
3—Advertisements.
4—Advertisements.
4—Advertisements.
5—Advertisements.
6—Advertisements.
6—Advertisem

The Grand Duke at the Greek Church; Serenade at the Clarendon.
The Wrecked Whalers: Arrival of the Last
Cargo of Shipwrecked Whalers; One of the
Sailors Confesses He Was an Assasin; Supposed to be in the Nathan Murder Secret—A
Heartless Murderer—News from Washington—
The Metropolitan Museum of Art—The Mormon Prosecutions—Alleged Fraudulent Importations—Cholera at Halifax—Smallpox in
Trinidad—The National Rifle Association—
Suicide of a Merchant in Oswego—Literary
Chit-Chat—A Complete Stud of Horses
Burned—Running Notes, Political and Generai—Foreign Scientific Items—Views of the
Past.

eral—Foreign Scientific Items—Views of the Past.

Oity Complexities: Filling up the Vacant Positions in the City Government; Rejection of Municipal Dignities by the Gentiemen Nominated; Judge Bedford's Charge to the Grand Jury in General Sessions—Rumors of Flight; James M. Sweeny and "His Man Friday" Both Out of Town; Have They Gone to Europe Together—Frofessor Doremus' Lecture—Amusements—Flare-up in the Massachusetts Medical Society—Missionary Convention—Severe Snow Storm in Colorado—'The Uptown Man Trap"—An Extensive Fire at Kit Carson—Drunk with \$2,100 in His Pocket—Fleetwood Park—Poreign Porsonal Gossip and Misscelianeous Items.

Editornis: Leading Article, "The New Coalition Movement—The Democrats and the Anti-Grant Republicans—Whai are They Going To Do About It?"—Amusement Announcements. Editorials (continued from Ninth Page)—Important from Mexico—European Cable Telegrams—Personal Intelligence—The National Academy of Design—Coumittee of Seventy—The Weather—The Custom House: A Chat with Ex-Collector Murphy—Eustness Notices. Senator Conking: His Views on the Situation—at the Prospects of the Republican Party—at the Bank Troubles—Proceedings in the

makie Bank Troubles—Proceedings in the ourts—Tombs Police Court—Binck Friday: of Further Inside View of the Clearance House Madison Square—Foolish Frank Ochs—Bil-

of Further Inside View of the Clearance HouseAndlson Square-Foolish Frank Ochs-Bliye hards—City kairoad Casualnes.

Brooklyn's Burdens: The Election Frands and
the Obstacles in the Way of the Prosecution—
Harbor Obstructions—The Susquehanna Valley Home—Yachting—Demise of a Distinguished Newark Sexagenarian—Not a Case of
Murder—Incendiarism at Fond du Lac, Wis.—
Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic
and European Markets—The Cotton Movement—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

ments.

10—The National Pinances—The Camp Grant Massacre—Italian Opera—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Shipping Intelligence—Advertise-ments.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION WILL assemble in Geneva on the 12th of December, seconding to information had from Versailles It is said that its sittings will continue during the winter, and about five hundred cases be presented for arbitration. Plenty of time and plenty of work.

THE TRIAL OF BRIGHAM YOUNG has been postponed for the present by request of his counsel, who stated that Brigham had gone south, in conformity with his yearly custon and that he did not propose to run away. He would be ready for trial on any day the Court might name, but would like to have the day postponed till after midwinter, as his health would not permit of his returning north until warmer weather set in.

AGITATED BEFORE IT IS HURT.-The Wilmington (N. C.) Star is agitated at the prospect of a moneyed man becoming President of the United States. "The time may come," it says, "and ill betide the country if ever it does come, when money will elect our governors and presidents, and railroad kings be the real sovereigns of the country." It has been a long time since money did not elect the chief officers of our government, and other people beside railroad kings had the handling of it.

THE RECEPTION TO ALEXIS yesterday was the most generous ovation that we have ever rendered to a scion of royalty. The greeting to the Prince of Wales, to young Arthur or to Japanese Tommy and his fellows, was as nothing to it. The procession, composed of our crack regiments, extended from the Battery to Canal street, and all along the route spectators lined the windows and were packed so thick upon the sidewalks that many women and children fainted with the crush and the heat. Banners and bunting. with the cross of Russia most prominently displayed, fluttered from house fronts through out the whole length of the route, and as the Prince, in an open carriage with Minister Catacazy, passed along in the procession, fair hands waved handkerchiefs and clapped joyous welcome. In the evening he was serenaded at the Clarendon Hotel and made a courteous and fitting acknowledgment.

erate and the Anti-Grant Republ What Are They Going To De About

"The proposed coalition of the democratic party with anti-administration and conservative republicans," says a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, "is the principal topic among politicians" arriving in the national capital, and that "the newest phase of it is a combination for the nomination of Mr. Sumner for President." It further appears from the same authority that "the argument in his favor is that he would take from the republican ranks more of the positive votersthose who were pronounced anti-slavery men in their early days-than any other candidate that could be named," and that, in addition to this, "he would get all the support of conservative republicans that any other nominee would command." But, then, we are told, on the other hand, that "this Sumner movement seems to emanate from disaffected republicans and does not meet with warm encouragement from the democrats, especially the old line men;" that for a new departure they prefer Trumbull or Judge Davis, and that many democrats prefer to stick to their old party flag under some such man as General Han-

But on this question touching this proposed coalition we are informed that "it is probable that an informal meeting of members of Congress and other leading democrats will take place early next month at Washington, to consider the situation, and, in conjunction with the National Democratic Congressional Committee, issue an address to the democracy on the subject." Many leading democrats, who have been consulted, object to this new departure, and hold that, if it were proper in other views, it comes too late for 1872. We, also, rather incline to the opinion that the Democratic Congressional Committee, after considering the situation, will agree that it is too late for 1872 to sink their organization in a new party movement, and too early for

They will discover that Mr. Sumner belongs to a political epoch that has gone by; that the issues with which his name is most conspicuously identified are dead issues, and that so it is with most of your disaffected republicans. Our democratic explorers for a new departure will also make the discovery that the masses of the republican party throughout the country are satisfied with General Grant, and that in a bolt from the administration very few will be the followers of Sumner, Trumbull, Gratz Brown, Butler or Greeley to the democratic camp. With these discoveries the democratic managers will decline to disband their party for the doubtful reinforcements of the proposed coalition, and, consequently, as "the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain." But will these republican malcontents go over to the democracy? Doubtful. We think they will rather try the experiments of an independent republican ticket, in the vain hope of carrying off the political balance of power in the election, as a third party in the fight. The history of our political parties and dis-

appointed politicians is full of these experiments, and they have, since Jackson's time, frequently turned the scale in our Presidential contests. For instance, in 1844, in the contest between Polk and Clay, when the issue depended upon the vote of New York, this vote was turned in favor of Polk by some five thousand plurality, in consequence of the defection of some fifteen thousand anti-slavery whigs in the western part of the State, who could not exactly concur in Clay's moderate who, therefore, cast their votes for Birney, the abolition candidate, thus giving the State to Polk and electing him President. Again, in 1848, Martin Van Buren, who believed himself outrageously cheated in the Democratic Baltimore Convention of that year, and who was bound to have his revenge, ran as the free soil or anti-slavery candidate, and, in carrying off the democratic balance of power in New York from General Cass, gave the State to General Taylor and so elected him

And yet again, in 1856, Mr. Fillmore elected as Vice President in 1848, and promoted to the Presidential office on the death of Taylor, and ever since that day ambitious of another term in his own right, resolved to try his hand in a new party movement. The main fight was between Buchanan and Fremont, and, had there been no third party in the way. Fremont would have been unquestionably elected; but the Fillmore movement of the so-called American party, in cutting Fremont out of Pennsylvania in October, turned the scale in favor of Buchanan and between Douglas, Breckenridge and Lane, and jealousies, and the result was one of the most decisive and remarkable political revolutions in the history of the world; but still personal rivalries and jealousies among the party leaders had much to do with the collapse of the Charleston Convention.

more ridiculous case of a convention of bolters was that of the soreheaded anti-Lincoln republicans of 1864. Mr. Chase had been actively and earnestly engineering to cut out Lincoln in the regular Republican Convention. and the leading organ of Mr. Chase in this movement was the New York Tribune. "Honest Old Abe," with his practical jokes, had given great offence to Mr. Greeley, and so the latter had resolved to apply the "one term principle" to the practical joker. As the time drew near, however, in 1864, for the Republican Convention, it was found out that something must be done at once to head off Lincoin or that he would surely be renominated. Accordingly a national convention of soreheads was hurried up and called together at Cleveland, and on a sort of new republican departure the independent Presidential ticket of General Fremont and John Cochrane was nominated. But the ridiculous experiment had no more effect upon the regular Republican Convention at Baltimore than the Man in the Moon, and soon after the renomination of Lincoln Fremont and Cochrane retired from the field, and Mr. Chase resigned himself to the necessity of waiting for the chances of 1868.

saw and seized his opportunity before the Democratic Tammany Convention, and it was the golden opportunity, too, for a new departure by the democrats, with Mr. Chase as their candidate. He was fresh from the republican camp, with all his blushing honors of the war thick upon him as our great war financier. But the democratic managers permitted their golden opportunity to pass by, and now, as a hardshell democrat, the Chief Justice is in the same category with all the other hold-over candidates from the Tammany Convention. But we are dealing with these anti-Grant republicans, and we fear there is no hope for them in the project of a fusion with the democrats so late in the day. In fact, we do not know that anything can be done for them in any concelvable coalition in opposition to General Grant. There are only a baker's doz-n of them who are making all this noise, and they are all of one mind in their grievances against Grant. One would think, therefore, they might be quieted by another little Cleveland Convention like that of Fremont and Cochrane. Unfortunately, however, every man of this baker's dozen is a Presidential candidate, and the only way in which they can all be satisfied on the convention system is to give each one a convention and a nomination. And why not? Is not this a free country? Does the constitution call for these party conventions in the election of a President? No. Is the field open to all comers? It is; and

the more the merrier. If the republican party, then, will insist upon another term for General Grant, and if the democrats will not disband their party orgaization for the accommodation of these anti-Grant reformers, and if they cannot agree among themselves, nor incur the expense conventions, let each man strike out for himself, like "Daniel Pratt, the great American traveller." What else can they do, when it is evident that the proposed coalition will fail, and that a Cleveland Convention will do no good where there are thirteen men, more or less, not one of whom will be satisfied with anything less than the White House, or a custom house, a foreign mission, or a country post office?

Crown has induced the Cabinet to the hazardous experiment of an executive retaliation against the Parliament, A cable telegram from Madrid informs us that the legislative session has been prorogued until the month of February, 1872, by royal authority. A state of quasi unconstitutional interregnum must prevall in the kingdom in the meantime. The Premier Malcampo will remain master of the situation with the King. Power will be centralized in the palace; the people rendered dumb in their citizen capacity. Questions of great

national importance will remain unsettled until the moment for their profitable realization has passed. The Malcampo administration has postponed the consideration of its project for taxing the interest of the national bonds. This is a timely concession to an angry voice from London. It is quite appa-

rent that the profits of place and power form most prominent items in the consideration of the rulers of Spain to-day, and that the cause of constitutionalism suffers in the balance. The present coup against the Parliament is dangerous in any and every aspect notwithstanding.

elected him President in November. The

splitting up of the democratic party in 1860, was by heavier wedges than personal rivalries

But another remarkable, though a somewhat

Here we may say that in 1868 Mr. Chase | Saxon Charge d'Affaires in that city.

for the sake of "upsetting Tammany" and "having a new deal" in the distribution of the municipal spoils, could not satisfy the ends of justice or afford a useful lesson to those who might hereafter be called to positions of trust in the city government. The result justifies our predictions. The Committee of Seventy and all its subdivisions ex-

The Cabinet of Spain and the Cortes. The adverse vote which the Spanish Cortes recorded the other day against the Ministers of the

The King of Italy in Rome From cable despatches which we print this morning we learn that Victor Emmanuel and arrived in Rome yesterday. Prince Humbert met his father at the city gates. The Prince was attended by the Ministers of the Crown. A force of the National Guard of the city was on duty as a royal escort. The populace turned out in immense numbers and greeted the sovereign with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of lovalty and respect. The King proceeded to the Quirinal, where he has taken up his residence for the present. A curious coincidence in the history of the hour is to be found in the fact that on the same day when the citizens of young New York turned out to salute a Prince of the House of Romanoff the people of ancient Rome should stand forth to profess allegiance to the sovereign ruler of the House of Savoy, and that the voice of united Italy should proclaim that the temporal power of the Popes has passed away. It is not said whether the King intends to remain in Rome. The presumption is that it is only a visit-probably for the purpose of inspecting and completing the arrangements which are being made for the transference of the entire machinery of government towards the close of this month from Florence. The finale approaches. It remains to be seen whether Pope and King will not yet shake hands. and the Pontiff become reconciled to the

Von Beust, the New Austrian Minister to the Court of St. James.

Von Beust, lately Chancellor of the Austrian empire, and, beyond all question, one of the very ablest statesmen of his day, has accepted the appointment of Ambassador to England, and he is expected to arrive in London in the course of the present week. Von Beust, although from accidental circumstances his career has been less brilliant, is almost as well known, the wide world over, as Bismarck. The leading statesman of Saxony for some years previous to the battle of Sadown, he transferred his services from that date to the Emperor of Austria; and it is on all hands admitted that to him more than to any other must be credited those reforms which have pacified Hungary and maintained the integrity of the empire. Von Beust's latest achievement is the reconcillation of Austria and Germany-a reconciliation which, it is generally understood, has taken the shape of a treaty offensive and defensive. It is reasonable, we think, to take it for granted that in accepting the appointment to the Court of St. James he has been influenced quite as much by patriotic as by selfish motives. If Austria and Germany have agreed upon any policy regarding the valley of the Danube, it is of all things desirable that Great Britain should be induced to share their views. Von Beust is no stranger in London, for so far back as 1846 he was the

at Lust-Judge Bedford's Charge.

At the commencement of the labors of the

famous Committee of Seventy, the HERALD

warned its members that by following the

counsels of political wirepullers, and suffering

themselves to be led by the nose by adventur-

ers who used the agitation for city reform to

advance their own personal schemes they

would fail in the main object of the good work

they had undertaken—the punishment of the

unfaithful public officers who had plundered

the people of millions of dollars. We foresaw

that a crusade against the guilty parties, only

pended their time in keeping up a running fire of startling disclosures, the whole of which were only variations of the first developments that had been made, and ended in the one fact already known to all our citizens—that the city treasury had been shamefully plundered by corrupt contractors and conniving officials. They made no serious attempt to place the real culprits at the bar of a criminal court. Their organs denounced plenty of public officers as thieves, and alleged time and again that proof sufficient to send them to a felon's cell was in the hands of the committee; but if the Seventy really had such evidence they certainly never put it to its proper use. Indeed, one of the earliest acts of the Committee-the friendly alliance formed with one of the principal offenders-fettered the hands of Justice and made an empty farce of the pretence that an earnest prosecution for the sake of justice alone was contemplated. One of the leading reformers, it is true, performed a valuable service in tracing into Tweed's possession about a one-third share of the stolen money distributed by the receiver, Woodward: but he stopped short at that, and although the discovery of the disposition made of the remainder of the plunder must have been just as easy as was the tracking of Tweed's dividend, the people have up to this time received no information on the subject. These half measures of retribution, these political expediency evasions and concealments, have ended, as we foresaw they would, in the escape of all the guilty parties, so far as the Committee of Seventy is concerned. The election is over; and the people, by their own independent and determined action, without reference to the Committee of Seventy or any other body, have overthrown the political ring and the organization by which official dishonesty was tolerated, if not endorsed. But absolutely nothing has been done in the cause of justice. A civil suit has been commenced against a portion only of the detected plunderers; but even this is of doubtful standing in the Courts, and may probably fall through on a legal point. One of the leading peculators still boldly holds on to office. Another retires with a high-sounding letter of resignation, and amid a shower of praise from the political reformers. Others have gone to Europe to enjoy their ill-gotten . One witness is dead, another is abroad, third has fled from a felon's fate, a fourth is "ill and out of town," but although holding the important position of Assistant Auditor in the Comptroller's Department nobody seems to be able to discover his whereabouts. And so ends the chapter of the prosecutions of the Committee of Seventy. Another and a different power is now at

work to bring home to the guilty parties the rimes of robbery and forgery suppos have been committed by somebody, and to punish them if convicted. Judge Bedford has charged the Grand Jury on the subject of the city frauds, and has reminded them that it is their sworn duty to institute a rigid investigation, independent of anything that may have been done by other bodies, and to present all who may be believed guilty. The Grand Jury are told by the Judge, "Your body is omnipotent; you are responsible to nobody; you can send for witnesses and for papers, and can command the strong arm of the law to compel obedience to your summons." This is true, and it will be singular if the present inquest does not succeed in fixing the criminality where it belongs and in vindicating the cause of justice. Judge Bedford is independent of all political associations and personal friendships when he presides over his Court, and he administers justice sternly and fearlessly, but with an even hand. He enters upon this duty untrammelled by bargains and alliances with any of the suspected parties, and hence will not be fettered, as was the Committee of Seventy. The Grand Jury have it in their power to call before them ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Samuel J. Tilden, Andrew H. Green and any others they may please, in order to ascertain whether and what arrangements have been made to screen any persons implicated in the city frauds. They can assuredly succeed in discovering the present residence of Lynes, the Deputy Auditor, who is said to be able to afford information of a valuable character in relation to the fraudulent warrants. In fact, they have their hands free, and can prosecute the inquiry without fear or favor. In his determination not to suffer the city to rest under the stigma of being unable or unwilling to bring public robbers to justice, and in his fearless vindication of the law. Judge Bedford has added to his already high reputation as an upright judge. When the time for a charter election arrives, whether in the spring or a year later, popular sentiment will demand just such a man for the Chief Magistrate of the city.

STICKS TO HIS DEMOCRATIC COLORS.-Dan Voorhees (ex-Member of Congress), in the Tarre Haute (Ind.) Journal, is decidedly opposed alike to the passive doctrine of the St. Louis Republican and the railroad Scottism of the Cincinnati Enquirer. "Defeat," he thinks, "is by no means the worst of ills to honest men. A base surrender of measures and of men, and then defeat besides, which would be inevitable, is an infinitely more intolerable picture to look upon." By the time the Democratic National Convention meets, if It ever does meet, the leaders of the party will he in the most delectable muddle imaginable. Northern communities.

Our Special Despatches from Mexico.

The HEBALD special telegrams from Mexico which are published in our columns to-day detail the history of events occurring in the republic as it was reported in the capital on the 11th, and at Matamoras and on the line of the Rio Grande on the 20th instant. The narrative is almost uniform in its expression. It speaks of revolution, of civil war and tumult, of public doubt and alarm, of want of confidence in the State authorities and of an almost general absence of loyalty towards the national Executive. General Rocha was marching to the relief of Saltillo. The place was severely pressed by the revolutionists, so that a speedy issue of the contest at that point was imminent. General Alatorre was engaged in constant observation of the movements at Oaxaca, and Diaz was equally busy in his conduct of the work of fortifying the place. It is needless to recapitulate the movements and counter movements of the different commanders. Suffice it to say that the revolutionary undertaking is becoming general in Mexico, and that the most portant changes, governmental and social, are likely to ensue from its completion. Juarez repeated his request to Congress for a parliamentary vote of extraordinary powers to the President. Mexican citizens subscribed money for the relief of Chicago and for aid of the sufferers by fire in Wisconsin. The neighboring republic will most assuredly experience the effects of a new and remarkable crisis in its history, and that at a very early moment.

The Mails from the West Indies-Our

Special Letters. Our special correspondence from the West Indies reached us by mail yesterday. The letters supply details of the telegraph cable news reports which have already appeared in the HERALD, accompanied by an elaboration of some of the tacts which were embraced in our advices from South America. Indeed, it may be said, speaking generally, that the intelligence possesses an almost entirely local interest, and we should perhaps say so were it not for our conviction of the grand national fact that it is well for the North American republic to keep posted with regard to all the events which transpire in its more immediate surroundings. Hayti remained agitated by the affair of the seizure of the steamship Hornet, and a number of Spanish ships-of-war were expected at Port au Prince. President Saget enjoyed a pleasing reception at Aux Cayes. The country had a lull from the political agitation of the hour. Seventeen houses were consumed by the late fire in Port au Prince. No cause had been assigned for the conflagration when our despatches were forwarded. In Venezuela the military were employed to keep order at Caracas, the city agitation produced by the revolutionary movement having become of an exceedingly threatening character. The Brazilian Envoy had, it was said, suspended relations with President Blanco, charging that his official papers were opened by the Venezuelan officials. Governor Bille was very popular in St. Thomas, and the subject of annexation to the United States was not spoken of. St. Domingo is represented as being in a very favorable condition. President Baez continued his tour of visitation. He was received outside of Santiago by a procession numbering over four thousand persons. They were joyous, loyal and apparently unitedvery unexpected features in the political world of Dominica. The United States steamers Nipsic and Shawmut were in the ports of the republic. The news detail from St. Thomas relates to the affair of the steamer Florids, an old subject, and one which should be permitted to rest as between Spain and the United duced from our special news budget from the West Indies and South America point to the conclusion that the days of revolutions made to order are passing away, and that North American influences are being felt more directly in the West Indian territory daily.

The She Herculesli of the Age.

Andrew Hercules Green has made a crevas in the municipal business of the city of New York. Andrew Hercules Green has swept the Augean stable of Tammany corruption. Andrew Hercules Green is the biggest man among the great political reformers of the age. He is at last the Comptroller of the city and county of New York, and no deputy humbug about it.

And now, having accomplished thus much for our political regeneration, what has Andrew Hercules Green to do toward the moral reformation of some of our erring people? What can he do toward the reformation of those lovely beings who are bowing at the enchanting shrine of those Wall street Pythonesses, Claffin and Woodhull?

Nebuchadnezzar was sent out to grass. Mrs. Victoria Woodhull went to Chicago, and, like Mrs. Nezzar, was sent out a grass widow. And in the second year of the reign of Nebuchad-nezzar, Nebuchadnezzar dreamed dreams, where-with his spirit was troubled and his sleep brake from him,—Daniel, 4., 21.

Mrs. Nebuchadnezzar-Woodhull has been dreaming dreams, and what is the catastrophe? She dreams that marital relations are not worth a straw-not worth so much as a whist of the salt meadow grass on a Jersey flat. She says she "knows too well the miseries of married life." Undoubtedly; but why did she not continue, in the words of Job :-Suffer me that I may speak; and after that I have

Therefore let no one push the Wall street apostle of the she Herculesii against the wall. Mrs. Nebuchadnezzar-Woodhull is among the brazen images that should have been ground in the dust-gold dust, perhapsa long time ago. Yet, as she is bent upon purifying the moral stable of humanity, would it not be well for her to join hands with Andrew Hercules Green and help him in his noble vocation of purging the Augean political stables of our present municipal government? Clean them out according to Scripture-ay, according to statute. Mrs. Woodhull may thereupon become one of the she Herculesii of the age.

THE LOUISVILLE Courier-Journal claims:-"Up with schoolhouses and down with the Ku Klux is the word; and if it be spoken in time, and with proper spirit and emphasis, it will prove a word of enchantnent." This is the right kind of talk. Much better than in hiring negro desperadoes to leave the South to become the peats of General Sheridan Vindicated.

A Grand Jury of Chicago has just come to the conclusion, with regard to General Sheridan's conduct during and immediately affect the great fire, which a jury of the whole American people had come to previously. Not only has the General been exonerated from the charges of Governor Palmer by the Grand Jury, but it commends the action of Mayor Mason in calling to his aid the services of General Sheridan at that crisis, and declares that the thanks of the community were due to the General for the efficient aid rend dered by him to the regular police force in that trying emergency. It is lamentable that a high public officer cannot do a noble and necessary act in remarkable exceptional cases, where the only law to guide him is the law of necessity, without being attacked and even an effort being made to drag him before the courts of law. The politicians inimical to General Grant, and who are endeavoring to set him aside, carry their hostility even to his friends and outside of polities. The friendship between the President and Sheridan had more to do with the attempt to prosecute the latter, probably, than any regard for maintaining the strict letter of the law. However, as we said, a Chicago Grand Jury has rendered a verdict that the whole American people approve.

CHOLERA HAS BROKEN OUT IN HALIPAX. N. S., and a cook of the steamer Franklin-the vessel now held in quarantine here with that disease on board—is charged with bringing it on shore. This should warn us that continued and unwearied vigilance is required to avert the pestilence. Let our Quarantine officials be ever on the alert.

The Reform Movement Down South The reform thunder is reverberating all overthe land, and its lightning is striking in the most hidden places. The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist (democratic), after recalling the corruptions of the democracy in this city, proceeds to assert that while democratic corruption was local and concentrated, "republican corruption, having better opportunities, was widespread and universal. Grant is the exponent and model of the party in power. Is will be for that party to decide whether it will present him, and the party's record through him, for the popular endorsement. If it does," continues the Constitutionalist, with considerable force, "we look for a reform movement in the body of that party itself, like the reform movement which overthrew Tammany, that will appeal to the honest sentiment of the country against the spoilers. An independent organization" (mark the prophecy!) "will spring up inside of that party which will raise the bann of reform and will inscribe on it, 'Let us have peace and honesty !" The Constitutionalist further declares that in this uprising movement for reform the State of Georgia should not be content to speak in a low voice. "The robberies perpetrated by her absconded Governor and his co-conspirators rival the atrockties of Tammany." The great reform tidal wave is moving on slowly but irresistibly. Nor is it likely to end until every vestige of corruption and spoliation is swept from high

THE WATERBURY (CONN.) American (republican) thinks that Grant has made a good President, but gives place to a communication from a Hartford correspondent who looks for a new republican anti-Grant departure, with the watchword of "Hawley and victory.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE FRENCH GOV-ERNMENT FROM VERSAILLES TO PARIS. -It is now stated that the government of M. Thiers has consented to support a motion which is to be made so soon as the Assembly store to Paris her ancient privilege and to remove thither the headquarters of the national government. It is not to be denied that Paris, if she is ever to become what she once was-the pride of France and the eye of Europe-must be made the capital city. In Paris to-day all property is at a discount, and the shopkeepers are clamorous and discontented. It is a question, however, whether it is wise, after the experience of the last fifteen months again to place the government at the mercy of the Paris mob. Public opinion seems to encourage the idea that national governments should not be located in large and populous centres. Frenchmen, however, are so proud of Paris that it is to be feared Paris will once more regain her proud place as the national

THE PROVIDENCE Journal (republican) says there are other "rings" than in New York, and remarks that its own State furnishes lamentable witness of the power of money corruptly applied at elections. So the wave of reform is sweeping over even Little Rhody. Let it keep on sweeping.

A Muddle About the State Comptrollership. The Albany Argus is agitating the question whether a State Comptroller is to be elected in 1872 based upon the tenure of the Comptroller elected in 1870. Against the positive language of the constitution of 1846, remarks the Argus, the argument is offered that the scheme of the present constitution was to alternate the election in different years of the Governor and State officers. The Argus insists that there is nothing in the constitution to show such a purpose, except that the first election under it was made to fall, first, for the choice of Governor and next the choice of the State officers. While this matter suspends unsettled over the office in question, in the opinion of the Argus the Democratic Convention will nominate in 1872 a candidate for the office, or, if it should not, some outside organization will do so, or some self-nominated candidate will take his chances and appeal to the Courts to sustain him. Our conte thinks the question had better be settled now. while the public mind is calm, and before any complications arise with the County Treasurers, the Boards of Supervisors, &c., owing to any conflict of understanding as to the rightful administrator of the office. On the other hand, the Albany Journal, the republiccan organ, treats the suggestions of the Argus very lightly, and apprehends that no obstacles will be cast in the way of the administration of the office by the republican Comptroller elect when he enters upon his duties. But there has been so much muddling and troubling, and twisting and turning, and backing and filling. and lying and cheating and stealing about